



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Gilbert Bowles spoke as a member of the American Peace Society of Japan, and Prof. Dr. T. Terao, the vice-president of the Japan Peace Society, represented the head society. Their speeches were all full of enthusiasm and deep sympathy. The three speakers all agreed in one point—that the cause of peace would be greatly advanced by the organization of such a strong body of peace workers as they witnessed here in Osaka.

A most pleasant dinner party of some twenty persons was held during the same evening in the Osaka Hotel. Besides those guests from brother societies and all the promoters, there were present Hon. C. Mizukami, the chief public procurator of the Osaka Appeal Court, and Mr. K. Mitani, the chairman of the Osaka Provincial Assembly.

At the first meeting of the board of directors of later date the following officers of the branch were unanimously elected for the first two-year term: President, Mr. S. Uyemura (mayor of Osaka); vice-presidents, Mr. R. Murayama (proprietor, *Osaka Asahi News*), Mr. H. Motoyama (president, *Osaka Mainichi News*); directors, Mr. K. Kikuchi (ex-governor of Osaka, M. P.), Mr. M. Suzuki (chief director of the Sumitomo Company), Mr. M. Doi (president, Osaka Chamber of Commerce), Mr. T. Kato (editor *Osaka Shimpō*), Judge F. Itagaki (chief judge of the Osaka Appeal Court), Dr. K. Ogata (head of the Ogata Hospital), Rev. T. Miyagawa (pastor of the Osaka Congregational Church), Mr. C. Kajiwara (head of the Osaka branch of the Japan Bank), Mr. A. Kato (principal of the Osaka Commercial College), and Mr. George Gleason (Hon. secretary of the Osaka Y. M. C. A.); honorary secretaries, Mr. T. Ishibashi, M. P.; Mr. N. Ban (chief secretary of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce), Mr. S. Takaishi (editor of the *Osaka Mainichi News*); honorary executive secretary, Mr. N. Kato (editor, the *Japanese Christian World*). The office is to be located in one building of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce.

The first public work is intended to be both educational and social, two of the main works of the Peace Society. It will take place when Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford University of California, pays a visit to Osaka, in September, on his peace tour throughout the country. A great welcome dinner will be given in honor of the great friend of Japan on the other side of the Pacific and one of the vice-presidents of the American Peace Society. At the same time a great lecture meeting on the question of peace will be held in the City Hall with the object of educating the masses in this great cause.

OSAKA, JAPAN, July 14, 1911.

The New York Peace Society.

NOTES OF THE SUMMER'S WORK.

By Wm. H. Short, Executive Secretary.

The work of the Society during the summer has been quietly progressing. Sources of information have been investigated and statements and statistics verified. Projects for the work of the coming year have been under consideration and plans outlined.

Early in June a committee from our Society was appointed to confer with the representatives of the various societies in New York, who have for their object the

establishment of better international relations, as to joint headquarters, which should contain as well a peace library and a publicity and lecture bureau. It is held by some advocates of the proposition that such centralization would enable the societies to attain the maximum of efficiency by maintaining a central council, and thus avoiding duplication of efforts. The proposed conference was held at the Lawyers' Club on June 20th, and the following committee appointed to formulate some plan of action: Robert C. Morris, of the American Peace and Arbitration League; Frederick P. Keppel, of the Conciliation Association; Prof. Samuel T. Dutton, of the Peace Society, and Eugene C. Worden, of the Japan Society.

At the request of Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, Secretary of the American School Peace League, we sent 18,000 pamphlets and circulars for general distribution at their annual meeting, which was held during the first week in July at San Francisco, in conjunction with the convention of the National Education Association. The Society was very glad to be able to take advantage of such an excellent occasion for the distribution of peace literature among the leading teachers of the United States. We have also sent out during the summer 5,000 copies of Mr. Carnegie's "League of Peace" to a carefully selected list of the most prominent public men in the country.

We had a large and important delegation at the First Universal Races Congress, which was held in London from July 26th to 29th. Indeed, the Congress itself was the fruition of an idea originated by Dr. Felix Adler, one of the vice-presidents of our Society, and of which Rev. Frederick Lynch, one of our directors, was one of the two American secretaries. The following delegates were furnished credentials by us: Dr. Felix Adler, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Mme. La Baronne de Laveleye, Rev. Franklin B. Dwight, Algernon S. Frisell, Mrs. Susanna Phelps Gage, S. Augustus Haviland, William B. Howland, Francis G. Landon, Mrs. J. Elliot Langstaff, Miss Minnie Mandelbaum, Howard Mansfield, and Major Louis L. Seaman. We also had a large and influential delegation appointed to represent the Society at the Nineteenth International Peace Congress which was to have been held in Rome during the latter part of September, but which has been postponed on account of the cholera.

On the intimation from a high official source that the same would be acceptable, we sent out in June an appeal through the daily press of the country to the religious, educational, and patriotic organizations of America to use Sunday, the 2d of July, and the celebrations of the 4th of July as occasions for appropriate services, addresses, and resolutions in support of the proposed arbitration treaties and in advocating measures looking toward international peace and good will. This appeal was signed by the presidents of thirty of the leading peace organizations in the country.

The office has rendered very material aid to the National Committee for the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Peace among English-speaking Peoples in the preparation of their new and comprehensive prospectus of the plans and purposes of the committee. A copy of this pamphlet will be gladly mailed on receipt of request to the above committee at 50 Church street, this city.

On August 14 the Japan Society of New York and the Board of International Hospitality of our Society united in giving a luncheon to Admiral Count Togo. The luncheon, which was held at the Hotel Astor, was one of the largest and most splendidly appointed public luncheons ever given in New York. Thousands of giant golden yellow sunflower chrysanthemums were displayed in the grand ball-room where the luncheon was served, while above the Admiral's seat flamed a great electrically lighted rising sun, under which was the single word, "Banzai." From the main gallery, facing the seat of honor on the dais, hung the entwined flags of America and Japan. A short reception preceded the serving of the luncheon, during which perhaps one-third of those present were introduced to Admiral Togo. A cablegram was received from Mr. Carnegie during the luncheon conveying greetings to the guest of honor. In his response to the address of welcome which was made by Mayor Gaynor, Admiral Togo said in part: "The relationship between Japan and the United States must ever be one of peace and neighborly good will. In this belief I take advantage of the occasion to declare myself among the foremost advocates in favor of the maintenance of that relationship, in order that our two countries, which have so long lived in harmony and cordial friendship, may continue to do so forever."

The executive secretary was invited to give a series of addresses on internationalism and peace and on the pending arbitration treaties in the State of Iowa during the month of August. These addresses were listened to with much interest, and received good reports in the daily press of the State.

At the last meeting of our directors before the summer vacation the chairman of the executive committee and the executive secretary were authorized to invite Mr. James Speyer to become chairman of a finance committee and to nominate its other members. Mr. Speyer accepted the invitation, and suggested the names of a committee of whom the following have already accepted: Edwin A. Bulkley, R. Fulton Cutting, Benedict J. Greenhut, Adolph Lewisohn, William G. McAdoo, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., William Salomon, Francis Lynde Stetson, Henry W. Taft, Calvin Tomkins. Others who were included in the invitation have not yet returned from abroad, but it is confidently expected that acceptances which will soon be received will bring the number of the committee up to fifteen. Its personnel, as is apparent from the list given above, is such as to inspire full confidence both in the adoption of a wise financial policy and of vigorous action looking towards the financing of the Society. We feel very grateful to Mr. Speyer for his willingness to undertake this important service. The Astor Trust Company, which has served us so acceptably as treasurer for the last two years, has resigned the office, and, also upon the nomination of Mr. Speyer, Mr. Clark Williams, of 65 Cedar street, has accepted the election as its successor. Mr. Williams, as is well known, was appointed by Governor Hughes to the post of Superintendent of Banks in New York State from 1907 to 1909, and is now the president of the newly reorganized Windsor Trust Company at the above address.

A large and representative Committee on Speakers and Meetings is being organized, and it is hoped to carry on a vigorous speaking campaign throughout Greater New York and the adjacent communities during the coming winter.

Peace and War.

By Y. Inari.

[This article is published as an example of the thought of many Japanese young men who will soon be leaders in the nation. Mr. Inari's family was of Samurai rank in the old days. He will graduate the coming year from Waseda University. This speech was made by him last year at the semi-annual public exhibition of the Waseda English-Speaking Society. The manuscript was sent to us by his instructor in English, Professor M. L. Lowery.—Ed.]

It was soon after the creation of the world that peace was broken on the face of the earth. Wars and contentions have succeeded one after another so that they have lasted even to our own day, and are yet far from being completely ended.

Indeed, great changes have taken place in this world. The strong grew stronger, while on the other hand the weak grew weaker by the law of natural selection—that is, by the survival of the fittest—and the present balance of power has only been effected through countless generations. We see in history the prosperity and subsequent downfall of Egypt, Babylon, India, Greece, and Rome. All these countries engaged in numerous wars during their existence.

It is a conspicuous fact that the world is a field of great competition, and one of the greatest philosophers, if not the greatest, long ages ago gravely reasoned that strife is the lord and master of all things. When strife and competition are absent, the progress of the world is impossible. The more the world progresses, the keener strife and competition become. The poets have told us that the world is beautiful and peaceful, but this is only one aspect of it. The world has been full of wars and revolutions, as we find when we investigate its long history, and the world will roll on in its course in the future precisely the same as it has done in the past.

In the first place, what is war? It is a crime against humanity. You all know that war sometimes sacrifices countless lives of a nation. Suppose a war breaks out between two countries; all the citizens of each become eager to win a great victory, and consequently all their thoughts are taken up with matters of war alone.

Not only literature and the fine arts, but education, agriculture, and commerce—the foundation of the nation—are greatly neglected. In short, when we see the great sacrifice of lives and the enormous waste of wealth in warfare, we come to understand why all of us are in favor of peace. If all the lives and money thus squandered be employed in more profitable undertakings, what great things may we not accomplish! I am informed quite often that even experienced soldiers deplore the cruelty of war. If we examine the wars that have taken place in the world we may conclude that some of them have been necessary or unavoidable; but most of them have been accidental and have been caused either by caprices or mistakes of diplomats or monarchs. A great thinker once said that war is the iron cure of humanity.

In the second place, what is peace? Peace is the foundation of all civilization, material, intellectual, social, and spiritual. And it is a beautiful thing—one that we all desire to have by all means. I do confess to be an ardent believer in the golden saying of Franklin—no good war, and no bad peace! All mankind form one family, because all are children of one Father in heaven, even though there be physical differences between the various races. Therefore, I hope there will in future be no such animosity between the north and the south or between the west and the east. Wars and conten-